THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1809. No. 1176.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

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CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

Invites those Storekeepers who receive their supplies of

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FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

TO HIS STORE,

NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,

Where he has constantly for Sale upon the

MOST LIBERAL TERMS,

A large and very handsome assortment

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THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE,

By the Package or Piece,

At No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

CALLICOES & CHINTZES.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plains, Cotton Checks, Flannels, Dimities, Cambrics, Leno Muslins, } Cambric Muslins, Hosiery, Cotton Bandanoes, Irish Linens, Shirting Muslins, Velveteens, Book Hkfs. Bombazetts.

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India Checks, do. Hkfs. Hearth Rugs, } Bandanoes, Sewing Silk, Cotton Shawls,

And a great variety of *INDIA MUSLINS.*

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CALICOES, SHAWLS & POCKET HKFS.

All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms.

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Bakewell & Ensell*, having been dissolved on the 1st of February last, by mutual consent;—The Flint Glass Manufactory will in future be carried on by Benj. Bakewell & Co. by whom all accounts due to or from the late firm, will be settled.

BENJ. BAKEWELL,
EDW. ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1809.

Notice to all whom it may concern,

THAT some years ago, I granted to Samuel Boyd, a perpetual lease, under a certain ground rent therein stipulated, for a part of a lot of ground in the town of Pittsburgh, situate on the south side of the diamond, on which the said Boyd hath since erected two houses adjoining to Mr. M'Clurg and others. It is stipulated in the lease, that if at any time, the arrears of ground rent shall be suffered to amount to one whole year's charge, that then I may lawfully re-enter upon the premises, and rent them out to the best advantage, until such arrears, as well as the stipulated rent, which will become due every six motnhs, shall be fully discharged. It has unfortunately so happened, that the arrears will, on the first day of next month, amount to two full years rent; I am therefore determined to re-enter upon the premises agreeably to conditions of said lease, and on the second day of May next, to rent them out to the best advantage, unless my demand is either paid or secured to my satisfaction.

The houses are now in the possession of Edward Patchell, and may be viewed by persons having occasion for such.

JOHN IRWIN,
of Westmoreland.

Brush Hill, April 1, 1809.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnership of *KNOX and HUBLEY*, is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are desired to call and settle their accounts, and those having demands against it are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement to

ROBERT KNOX.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

Grafted Apple-trees.

THE subscriber hereby respectfully informs the public that he has at his Nursery (in Washington County, adjoining the river Monongahela, 3 1-2 miles below Brownsville,) a variety of the most approved kinds of APPLE-TREES, the grafts being selected from some of the best Nurseries in Chester and Bucks counties, &c. they are of a good size for transplanting being from 2 to 4 years growth, of the following kinds, viz. Romanites, Red Vandevers, Green do. Winesops, Penock Apples, Newtown Pippens, Green do. Hughes Crab, Summer Queen Apples, June Apples, Ashmore's early Redstreaks, and sundry other kinds of Summer fruit.

DANIEL GREGG.

March 21, 1809.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

Foreign Intelligence.

Translated for the New York Evening Post.

Gazette of the Government published at Seville.

SARAGOSSA, DECEMBER 24.

On the 21st at day break, the enemy's columns appeared upon the heights which command Mount Torrero and the battery of Buena vista, at the same time two strong columns of infantry and cavalry advanced through the Barranco de la Muerte and Cartuja de la Conception, to attack our left; at the bridge of Muela, which is our right, they made a brisk attack upon the White house, and succeeded in occupying it. The battery of Buenavista being thus flanked, where a hand-grenade from the enemy blew up the powder magazine, the artillery retired to take another position, and set fire to the bridge of America, and thus prevented the French cavalry from harassing them any longer in their retreat, which they did so far as to shut up all our troops in the redoubt of the Pillar, situated at the head of the bridge de la Huerba; the enemy gave little opportunity for preparation, but notwithstanding as soon as they came within reach of its fire they were driven back. This retreat occasioned not the least disorder or confusion in our troops, because every experienced military man was persuaded that the post of Torrero was not tenable against the superior force of the enemy.

At the same time, and also at noon, seven columns of the enemy's infantry with cavalry in proportion and a considerable train of artillery, surrounded the suburbs on the other side of the river. They fired upon it, and at times were on the point of commencing the attack.

Our captain General appointed the Brigadier Don Joseph Manso, captain of the royal Spanish guards, to take charge of this most important post; and with such judgment, bravery and skill, he distributed his forces that he sustained for the space of more than five hours a most heavy fire from the enemy. The colonel of artillery Don Manuel Velasco directed the firing with so much skill, and worked the three attacked batteries so terribly that it appeared to be an infernal fire. The enemy gave way a little after having his columns destroyed, and then made a second attack with his corps de reserve which had not been in action during the fire, and charged with an impetuosity of which it is impossible to give an idea; notwithstanding they succeeded only in disordering a little our troops, which will not appear strange in unexperienced soldiers on seeing so extraordinary a fire and the terrible effects of the enemy's granades; but our general accompanied by lieut. general Don Juan O'Neilly, and field marshal, Don Felipe Sant Mare, threw himself among them sword in hand, and using all the energy, bravery and severity, so necessary in such a case, succeeded in putting them in order, which gained the victory. It was complete; the enemy lost the greater part of his force, was entirely routed and dispersed, leaving at the walls and before the batteries more than 4000 killed and as many more wounded, among them the grenadiers who fought with the greatest intrepidity. But who can conquer the Spaniard? It will not be by valor, for in that none have the advantage of him; if there be no intrigue nor treason, he knows no arm superior to his own. Thus it happened; the field covered with the dead bodies of Frenchmen, afforded to our brave soldiers and peasantry, a considerable booty, in collecting the spoils which they carried in their knapsacks, their swords, their muskets and the most honorable triumph of war, the humiliation of those who came from the north.

This success so flattering to this valiant City makes it impregnable, and it can be conquered only when there shall remain no arms to defend it; but as long as its inhabitants and the troops who protect it exist, each breast is a fort, each house a castle, and each battery a witness of art, of talent and of valor.

In this glorious action the following officers signalized themselves by the noble defence of the post to which it is owing that the place was not lost. The worthy commandant Field Marshal Don Josef de Manso directed with the greatest skill the most brisk and well conducted action that has been seen, in which he nobly filled the two employments of commander and soldier. The commandant of the batteries, Brigadier Don Manuel de Velasco added new credit to the great fame and renown of a most experienced soldier and artillerist which he acquired in the defence of Valencia; the battalion of Royal Walloon guards particularly distinguished itself; its commandant colonel Don Luis de Garro behaved with much gallantry, by which, and the valor of the Walloons, and also of the corps of volunteers of Huesca, who did much honor to their colonel Don Felipe Perena, the imperial grenadiers were repulsed. The Swiss who occupied the house or tower of the Archbishop, suffered much in the glorious defence which they made under the command of their lieut. colonel Don Adriano Valker, who is believed to be dead, that regiment having only three hundred men left. The regiment of cavalry of Ferdinand VII lost its colonel Don Adriano Cardon by a shot: its lieut. col. Don Josef Torriano was wounded; and its first captain Don Juan Dufours received a ball in his thigh; two officers of artillery and some artillerists were killed, but with the satisfaction of having done their best without losing a shot. They died gloriously and will be held in veneration by posterity, the rest of the army and inhabitants by their undaunted courage have acquired true glory.

This day deserves to be registered among the most famous in the Spanish annals, on which the strongest and most terrible of the French armies was disconfited by a handful of peasantry and raw troops.

On the 21st immediately after the taking of Torrero about 800 of the enemy advanced intrepidly within musket shot of every part of the circumference of the fortress of San Josef, the defence of which was committed to the Colonel Don Mariano de Benovales.—They began firing upon it, but the garrison by a continued fire of artillery and musketry, put them immediately to flight towards Torrero, in which action their troops suffered considerable loss. On our side one captain and five soldiers were wounded.

On the 22d the said commandant ordered a sally to be made by 150 men; they sustained a brisk fire for the space of five hours; they took an excellent mule, a skin of brandy and three muskets; the enemy had 7 or 8 killed and a number wounded, and was obliged to abandon the posts which he occupied—The loss on our side was one soldier killed and six wounded.

On the 23d, said garrison which is composed of the regiment of Hunters of Orinuella and Hunters of Valencia, had another skirmish; they dislodged the enemy from some houses and mudwalls which they occupied, burnt the houses and pulled down the walls, and at the same time cut down more than 800 olive trees which covered them, and killed a light horseman, and his horse, and two other soldiers.

On the 24th being desirous to continue cutting down the olive trees which cover the enemy in the vicinity, another skirmish became necessary the part of the said garrison and volunters of the second light battalion of Arragon: during the action the enemy were reinforced by two columns, so that the firing lasted on both sides from one in the afternoon until the evening, our troops being supported by the artillery of said fortress under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Don Josef Ruiz de Alcala; in which action we lost the Lieut. Col. of the said battalion of volunteers Don Nicolas Maldonado, one Ensigh wounded, one of the garrison killed and nine wounded—the enemy lost in this action upwards of thirty killed and wounded.

All the officers soldiers and inhabitants who have distinguished themselves in this terrible action will be rewarded in proportion to their merit, by our captain general.

New glories are preparing for this august and imperial city Sarogossa, for the enemy, always steady to his purpose will omit no method whatever to annoy it; but we trust to God that our Lady the most holy Mary of the Pillar; our beloved mother and patroness, and the just cause which we defend will give strength to our arms, that this army of reserve will acquire immortal glory.

On the 22d, at eleven in the morning an officer of the gends d'arms presented himself at the redoubt of the Pillar with a flag truce: our general was examining the batteries, and on the receipt of the dispatch, and seeing that Madrid had capitulated, he said;——"It is false. The bravery of those who distinguished themselves on the second of May is unexampled; either there was intrigue and the capitol was sold, or it is defended." As soon as he read the dispatch, he ordered a band to be tied over the eyes of the officer while he wrote the reply; but the general said verbally—I know not how to surrender—after death we will talk of that."

[*Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.*]

Seville, Dec. 31.—Extract from the official intelligence received this day;

The English have beaten a division of French of 6000 men at Saldano, and on the 28th inst. entered Sahagun with 183 prisoners, 9 pieces of cannon and 100 horses, with a French general. The marquis of Romana is at Gastillon, after having beaten another division of 6000 men. The English beat another division of 15,000 men at Carrion—The greatest harmony prevails in the combined army; the English having witnessed the energy of our generals, begin to manifest the intention to support our cause.

Carolina, Dec. 28.—Extract from the official dispatches of *Despena-Perros*:

We have seized here a mail from Madrid, which has been sent to the Central Junta. In it was found the new breviary for the Spanish clergy. Doubtless it will not enjoin festivities to our Lady of the Pillar, nor announce the apparition of St. Jago, as in former times when the Spaniards were fighting for their religion and liberty. Napoleon and his brother are either in Madrid or its vicinity.

A courier who had been with dispatches to the duke of Infantado, has just arrived here, and informs us, that the marquis of Romana was in Somosierra, in consequence of which Napoleon had left Madrid for that point, with 30,000 men—That the 3000 French who were at Aranjuez, the 4000 at La Mancha, and the 12,000 at Toledo, had marched for Madrid; and that the advanced army of the duke of Infantado, composed of 8000 men, was at Aranjuez. The whole of that army amounts to 18,000 foot, and 2000 horse.—These advices conclude with the information of Cuesta having collected an army in Estremadura of 40,000 men.

January.—By the mail of this morning we have a confirmation of the defeat of the French at Santo Christo del Caloco, about 10 leagues from Madrid, beyond the passes of Guadarama, between Espinum and Villa Castin on the road to Valladolid with the loss of 20 waggons loaded with silver. No mention is made of the number killed or taken prisoners, but we are assured that gen. Bessieres, a favorite of Napoleon, had retired from action severely wounded, and that there were in Madrid but 3 or 4000 French troops as a garrison.

Cordova, Dec. 31.—A Colonel belonging to an American company of guards has passed as Courier through this place—He informs us, that the abandoned posts of the duke of Infantado engaged the enemy at Alenza de Hucte and although double in number to our troops, they were beaten with the loss of 90 dragoons and a booty of 300,000 rials which have been distributed among the victors.

Jan. 3.—A lieut. colonel of volunteers has passed trrough this city with dispatches.—He informs us that the advanced parties of the army of *Despena Perros* had brought in 80 prisoners taken at Tremblegue, and that he had seen a letter from Manzanares to general Palacois delivered on the 2d inst. advising that the marquis of Romana, with 50,000 English and 30,000 Spaniards, had beaten the French, killing 14,000 men, and taking 16,000 prisoners.

Jan. 6.—Frequent couriers have passed within these few days. We have the pleasure to find that the account of the defeat of the French has not been contradicted by any of them. It may not have been as complete as represented by some advices, but it must have been important, inasmuch as the enemy is concentrating his force at Madrid, abandoning on one side the points of Ocana, Yepres and Aranjuez, and the advantageous positions of Somosiera and Guadarama an the other. Our army of Carolina must have advanced towards Madrid, to act in concert with the others in the total destrustion of our cruel and perfidious enemies.

By the ship Pilgrim, the editors of the New York Gazette have received Gibraltar papers to the 31st January. They contain news from Seville, and other parts of Spain down to the 11th Jan. by which it appears that the affairs of the patriots at that time, was in such a situation as to promise ultimate success. The following article is copied from the Gibraltar paper of the 31st January.

VALENCIA, *Jan.* 3.—The board of Teruel informs the board of this capital, that on the 29th *Dec.* the French renewed their attack upon Saragossa, whose inhabitants defended themselves with their wonted gallantry and

success, the enemy's loss amounting to 3000 men. Immortal Saragossa! thou shalt be the grave of our base invaders.

From the Cadiz Diary of the 13th Jan. 1809.
Murcia Dec. 29.

The arrival at Valencia of general don Joseph Caro, with some troops has cheered the drooping spirits of that city, by the good news, and which he communicated on the night of the 22d to the Junta governing there.—He states that the marquis de la Romana, writes him from Burgos, that he is at the head of 70,000 men, Spaniards, English and Portuguese, all choice troops, and in excellent discipline; and that his destination is to recover Madrid. He adds, that we may now depend upon the co-operation of the emperor of Russia, to whom, in order to induce him to join our cause, England has ceded Malta, and Spain Mahon.

This news is confirmed by letters from Seville, which mention farther, that the marquis de la Romana, in about to establish his headquarters at Valladolid, and that the supreme junta established at Seville, has entrusted to him the entire direction of the military operations in the present crises—having communicated their plans to the duke del Infantado, who commands the central army, and is marching with the same object in view.

It is also asserted, that the emperor of Russia has transmitted a note to the emperor of the French, notifying to him, that he must immediately think of withdrawing his troops from the Spanish territory, as otherwise the treaties and conventions between them could not be carried into effect.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1809.

DIED, in Philadelphia, on Friday the 31st March, THOMAS SMITH, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania.

The United States Gazette says, "We are informed that the marshal is taking measures to call and organize the posse of the district, in order to execute the process in Olmstead's case. As the resistance is made by men under arms, we are assured the marshal will arm the posse."

At no time, has the different Gazettes made more of a commercial show. In Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c. Commerce seems to stand completely on her legs—and New-York, the great depot of the various productions of the earth, exhibits, we are informed, a most pleasing scene. The noise and bustle on the wharves—the music of the caulker and rigger—the passing to and fro of the cartman under staggering loads, &c. &c. all prove that *something is doing*—and we most cordially hope that what *is done*, may be done to the advantage of the enterprising merchants, who for the last fifteen months, have been most cruelly prevented from pursuing their business by an all-destroying Embargo.

From the returns received of the election in New-Hampshire, it appears, that Mr. Smith, the federal candidate for governor, has been elected.

In various parts of the state of Connecticut, a fatal mortality now rages—the physicians call it the "spotted disorder." It is more fatal to the female than the male sex.

On the night of the 27th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Lewis Bridges, of Franklin county North-Carolina, was consumed by fire, and with it three of his sons, aged 17, 14 and 10 years. A fourth son, about 21 years old, in escaping through the flames, was so much burnt that it is thought he will not recover.

A dreadful fire broke out in a hatter's shop in Richmond, (Va.) on the 27th ult. which destroyed upwards of a square of the best part of the town.

A most shocking murder was lately committed in Hanover, York county, on Mr. Henry Young, innkeeper, by John Charles, a mulatto. Young had relieved him from embarrassment, and taken him into his service. After he had committed the murder he stole one of Young's horses, and made off—he was pursued, and taken at New-Market, in Maryland.

SARAGOSSA, OR ZARAGOZA,

Which is becoming so famous in the present annals of Spain, is a very beautiful city in Arragon, 137 miles W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. It is supposed to have been first settled by Phoenicians, and its name which no one would suspect who had not attended to its history, is a corruption of that of Caesar Augustus, under whose reign it was conquered and colonized by the Romans. The river Ebro, which receives two other rivers just below the city, divides it into two parts; over the river are two bridges, one of which has been called the most elegant in Europe. A victory was obtained here by the powers confederate against France and Spain, in 1710, but the place was soon abandoned. (See *Brookes* Gazetteer, from which the above facts are taken.) This fine city was defended, the last summer, for sixty days, by its present most illustrious champion, the immortal PALAFOX. It is obvious that, in point of natural situation it is but little more capable of defence than Madrid. It would seem, therefore, that its fortifications must be strong, as well as its defenders brave.

Freeman's Journal.

Account of a dead body found under the porch of Christ Church, in Boston, in a high state of preservation.

A circumstance occurred a short time since, while the workmen were repairing Christ Church, in this town, and erecting some new tombs under it, that deserves to be recorded in the Anthology. The ground under the porch at the entrance of the church was directed to be dug up, this spot having been given for the erection of two tombs. At the distance of six feet from the surface, a grave was discovered, in which was found a coffin of hard pitch pine, commonly called the Norway pine, very little decayed, which on being opened, contained another of the same wood, very handsomely made, and not injured; the lid of this being lifted, showed a body wrapped in tarred sheets, that on being removed from the face, presented the countenance of a man that appeared quite recently to have died; his face was fresh and florid as though just shaved; the flesh hard to the touch, and every appearance of a new corpse, from a short and not painful illness; two or three sprigs of myrtle or box green as just cut from the stock were also laying on the outside of the tarred sheets—Both coffins had on their lids, in brass nails, the letters I. T. and a grave stone, at the head of the grave, declared the person interred there, to be Mr. John Thomas, of the island of Barbadoes, aged 45 years, who died 25 June, A. D. 1726, more than 82 years ago. The number of persons who came to see this curious fact, from the firmness of the preservation, and the manner of it, induced the wardens to direct the coffin to be closed again and buried, which it is, at the N. E. corner of the church. The soil under the porch was a yellow clay, mixed with small stones and some gravel. Whether the body had been partially embalmed previous to the interment is not known; but the verdure of the sprigs of myrtle induces one to think it may be owing wholly to the exclusion of external air; yet his being of Barbadoes, and such care taken of the corpse, with a view perhaps to removal, would occasion one to imagine the intestines had been taken out, and herbs substituted. The fact is, however, as stated, and the curious may draw their own conclusions.

Boston Anthology.

Interesting discovery in Virginia.

A copper mine has been discovered on a spur of the Blue Ridge, about two miles from its base, and about 8 or 9 miles from Stanardsville, in the county of Orange. It is nearly the same distance from the south branch of the Rappahahanock river.

This mine is situated on the lands of a Mr. Zachariah Taylor, of that county—a person not in the most affluent circumstances, to whom this discovery may prove a valuable acquisition. On making this discovery known to the President of the United States, the late secretary of war, Gen. Dearborn, requested an intelligent gentleman of Orange to examine the premises and make a report upon the situation of the mine, and the richness and abundance of the ore. This report has just been transmitted to the department of war, accompanied by various specimens of the earth, the ore, and the virgin copper itself. It has not been decided what steps will be taken by the government of the United States, in consequence of this report.

It is discovered that this mine is of considerable dimensions. From the point were it commences, it runs about three fourth of a mile north, and then forms almost a right angle, whence it runs about three fourths of a mile further—being in all about a mile and a half long. It is from 25 to 60 or 70 yards wide—and though it has been dug down to the depth of ten feet, the earth at that point is as much impregnated with the metal as at its surface.

The soil, with which it is incorporated, is of a reddish and yellowish cast, interspersed with pieces of rock. Fragments of the virgin metal are found fixed in the rock, from whence they are sometimes sticken very fine fragments of ember. We have now a very beautiful specimen of it in our possession. A mass of nearly two pounds in weight has been sent to Peale's museum for preservation.

We have seen some of the specimens of the ore and the earth, which have been lately sent to the war department. No. 1. was the virgin ore extracted from a small rock about fifty yards from the point were it was said that Mr. Grant now a co-proprietor of the mine, obtained the ore which he formerly exhibited in the city. No. 2 was extracted from a different part of the rock. No. 1 of the earth was broken from the bottom of a ditch, and nine feet below the surface. No. 3 about 8 feet below the surface. A great portion of the rock, when broken to pieces, does not exhibit any signs of verdigrease, which encrusts a part of the specimen in our possession; nor any signs of the ore. These pieces of the rock from which the large pieces of the copper were taken, preserves all the external appearances of the common rock.

It is found, on exposing of some of the earth, which exhibits not the least metallic appearance, to the heat of common furnace, that the metal still separates from its earth and sinks to the bottom. From the size of the button thus obtained, the most favorable anticipations have been made by our informant of the quantity of pure copper with which the earth is impregnated—Nature too has done a great deal in facilitating the processor extraction. The whole country abounds in fine woods of chesnut—and the mine is not so far distant from the market as to enhance the prices of the metal to any very great degree.

Such a discovery is of immense importance, not only to the private manufacturer of brass ware, but to the government itself, in its foundary for the casting of cannon. It is astonishing, that during the whole course of the last, session of Virginia legislature, not a hint of this discovery was dropt—not a single step taken towards profitting by it. It is surely an object peculiarly worthy of notice and patronage of the legislature of Virginia.

[*Enquirer.*

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

MENTOR AND PACIFIC.

The dispatches to our ministers in Europe which have been so long delayed, have at length been concluded on. The National Intelligencer of the 22d inst. informs us, that the Mentor and Pacific have been ordered to sail, and that captain Coles is the bearer of dispatches for France, and lieut. Reed for England.

What are the propositions, precisely, which are to be carried out to the two governments, we cannot undertake to say, but it will require nothing of the spirit of divination to foretell, that a material variance exists in the instructions to our ministers at France and England. Our life on it, that an "air" of arrogance and superciliousness strongly marks the dispatches to Mr. Pinkney, while the most degrading terms are proffered to France, and a tone of slavish humiliation gives a character to the instructions to Mr. Armstrong.

Since the disclosure of the suppressed documents, we have no hesitation in saying, that it is dishonorable and dastardly in the extreme, to make any further overtures to France for an amicable arrangement. No American who has not made up his mind to bear with every insult and outrage which the caprice and ungovernable passions of the haughty tyrant may inflict, can entertain a different opinion. Bonaparte has repeatedly given his ultimatum to our minister. He peremptorily refuses to adjust our differences and restore the millions of property which he has plundered from us, upon any other condition than uniting with him in the war against England. The stipulated price of his forbearance has been published to the world. We are to become *allies*, or *enemies*. After this positive and insulting refusal to do us justice upon any other terms than a coalition with France in a war against the human race, is it not a stain upon our national character, that our minister is to be ordered to renew his overtures? But not only so, Mr. Jefferson's confidential secretary, nephew, son-in-law, or son, which ever he is, we don't know the gentleman, is to bear the dispatches to France, no doubt with *private messages* and "secret instructions," which will never come to public light. A short time is left for the American people to decide. It has been proved to the conviction of every man but French sceptics, that the leaders of the ruling party have tried all contrivances to entangle the United States in a fatal alliance with Bonaparte—Their whole stock of abundant ingenuity, and all their labours have been directed to the accomplishment of that object. The scheme had just matured, when the regeneration of New-England, snatched the country from her perilous situation. The people have granted a little time for reflection, and unless they employ the precious interval to advantage, all may be lost.—They must speak out in a voice, loud and unceasing, or their infatuated rulers will link the fate of America with the destinies of the blood stained tyrant, and become the abettors of all his sins and attrocities, his inhuman deeds of iniquity which have not been exceeded by any cruelties and enormities which appear upon the page of history.

So sure as the Mentor sails, some secret communications are to be made to the French emperor, through a different organ from the accredited minister. Some humble or submissive slave to his employer, is to pledge our government to a continued and faithful co-operation in the war against the commerce of England. Why was the embargo partially repealed and a non-intercourse substituted; The candour of Mr. Giles has discovered the secret. It was *to bring on a war with England*, said Mr. Giles. But Mr. Giles's confession was not wanting for the discovery of that secret.—Since the year 1805, the administration has been exerting itself with a constancy and zeal, surpassed only by its devotion to France, and animosity towards England, to make us allies of Bonaparte, and embroil us with England.—The revolutionary prejudices against Great Britain have supplied the nourishing food of the whole system of democratic policy, and kept alive those base passions which gain admittance to ignoble minds. A war with France is expedient, if not for the purpose of redressing our wrongs, to place the belligerents upon an equal footing. To subdue the inveterate antipathy which some Americans feel for the English nation, and to conquer the love of Frenchmen.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 27.*

OPPUGNATION TO THE LAWS.

On Friday last, the judge of the district court of the U. S. for the Pennsylvania district, in obedience to the peremptory mandamus from the supreme court of the U. S. in the case of Olmstead and others against the representatives of the late David Rittenhouse, esq. directed an attachment to issue against the daughters of Mr. Rittenhouse, who are executrixes of his estate, to compel them to perform the decree made against them some years ago.

On the morning of that day a detachment of Pennsylvania militia under the direction of gen. Bright, who had previous orders from the governor of this state to that effect, paraded in front of the dwellings of the ladies above mentioned, at the corner of Arch and Seventh streets, for the purpose of resisting the marshal of the U. S. in the execution of his process against them. A house in the neighbourhood was hired as a guard house for the use of the men, and sentinels were placed before the dwellings occupied by the ladies. The guards were regularly relieved during that day and night, and the morning of Saturday.

On Saturday morning about 12 o'clock John Smith, Esq. marshal of this district, having received the process above mentioned, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Sergeant, one of the ladies, attended by his two deputies, to execute it.—When he was within ten or fifteen feet of the door, the sentinel presented his bayonet at the marshal's breast and ordered him to proceed no further. The marshal asked him if he knew who he was. The sentinel replied—I cannot know any man; my duty is to prevent any person from going into that house, and I will do my duty. Mr. Smith told him he was the marshal of the United States, come to execute process. By this time the officer of the guard, with a file of men came up, clearing the pavement of all except the marshall and a few who were in his company. The marshal who had never moved from the spot in which he had halted when the sentinel first presented his bayonet, and had behaved with great coolness, and firmness, now addressed the officer and told him who he was, and that he had come to execute process, which he would do at the risk of his life. He then attempted to make towards the door, but was prevented by the men who were ordered to charge bayonet and resist him. The marshal finding he was opposed by a body of men in military array, demanded of the officer then present, the name of his superior officer, and was informed that it was Gen. Bright, who was then sent for—In the mean time, the marshal caused the names of all the men who were in uniform, and had, then with hostile weapons, opposed the execution of the laws, to be taken down to be reported to the proper tribunal.

In about half an hour, gen. Bright appeared and immediately ordered the men who were then at a shoulder, to charge bayonet. The marshal against whose breast the bayonets were charged and who could not have advanced six inches without danger of his life, demanded of gen. Bright, if he knew that he was marshal of the U. States for this district—gen. Bright replied yes. The marshal then read aloud his writ and declared he would execute it at the peril of his life, at the same time made an attempt to move forward—Bright said "at the peril of your life do it," and immediately a bayonet was charged at him so close as to touch his breast.

The marshal then read aloud to the soldiers and people his commission as marshal of the U. States, for this district, and addressed them in the following words, as nearly as we can remember them.

"FELLOW CITIZENS.—Imperious duty commands my attendance at this time and place, in order to execute the process now in my hand, and which has been issued by virtue of a mandate from the highest Judicial Tribunal of our country. In the performance of my duty, I shall be governed by prudence and discretion, and withal by that firmness which should at all times influence those who are intrusted officially with the execution of the laws. It is with painful regret I view the collision existing between the state and the paramount authority of the United States, and it will become the serious consideration of those of my fellow citizens who now appear in military array, how far they may consider themselves authorised or justified in resisting the laws of the land. The love of country and a due sense of duty, I hope will induce those who I now more particularly address, to withdraw themselves from the opposition now made to the performance of my duty—for be it known to you, that the constition and the laws of the United States consider an opposition to the execution of the laws by military force as TREASON, and by forcible opposition to the execution of judicial process, as a *high misdemeanor*. The situation in which you are placed is a serious one, and should excite reflection and deliberation; for deliberation time is necessary, which if you require, will be granted—For I now solemnly declare my intention of eventually executing the process in this case which has excited so much serious apprehension for the peace and welfare of our common country. My duty will require of me the raising of the Posse of the district, if the opposition is not withdrawn, of which power I shall avail myself, if necessary, in enforcing the mandate of the laws."

The marshal then asked general Bright, if he wanted time to deliberate. He replied no, I am ready and determined to resist. In the name and by the authority of the United States, said the marshal, addressing the soldiers, I command you to lay down your arms, and permit me to proceed. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I command you to resist *him* replied Gen. Bright, in which he was obeyed. The marshal, finding it impossible to serve his process at this place, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Waters, where he again attempted to serve it, but was again resisted and compelled to retire. Troops are still stationed there, and we learn that the Philadelphia Legion has been ordered out to oppose the marshal whenever he shall again attempt to serve his process, which we understand he will do with a posse unless the money is paid.

Had there been any wisdom or fore-sight in our legislature, this disgraceful scene might have been avoided, and we do hope, that even yet, justice may be done to Olmstead, and the honor of the state preserved from complete disgrace.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica to a gentleman in this city, dated February 18.

The *D*iamond frigate, which arrived last evening from Cadiz, brings accounts, that after the British and Patriotic armies had united, they amounted to 90.000 men, and that a strong force under a Spanish general was on its march to Madrid to expel 9000 men left there by Bonaparte to garrison that city, when he retreated from it.

"I saw one of the officers of the *D*iamond who assures me they are facts."

April 1.

By the arrival at New-York from Liverpool of the British ship Hercules, we have received London prints to the 11th January.

Although the accounts from Spain are not as late as those we have already received direct from thence, it will be perceived, that the English advices give the details of the early operations of the armies with more minuteness and precision.

American affairs appear to engage but little of the attention of the British Journalists.

Nothing appears in the English prints as to the reported Regency in that Kingdom.

The accounts from Sweden, indicate that she will be compelled to make a peace with Russia, in which event it is most likely her ports will be closed against Great Britain.

[*From the Political Register.*]

Captain Domingo Brito, of the Spanish schr. Dolores, alias Ferdinand the VII, arrived at this port from Laguira, touched at Porto Rico, which place she left on the 9th of March. Capt. B informs, that the day before he left Porto Rico, a Spanish Felucca had arrived in 26 days from Cadiz, which confirmed the news formerly published, of the success of the Spanish arms, and of the affairs of the Patriots. That they had beaten the enemy in every action down to the date of his sailing—and this news was further confirmed by the official Gazettes which the said felucca brought. The captain further adds, that gen. Massena lost an arm, and was mortally wounded in the breast, leaving on the field of battle 16,000 men in killed and wounded, and 14,000 prisoners.

Capt. B. further informs, that the province of Caraccas remained perfectly tranquil—and that a British frigate had arrived, having on board the governor of Carracoa, sir Jas. Cockburn and suite, who was received with the greatest rejoicing and enthusiasm at La Guira; from whence he proceeded to Carraccas, on a visit to the captain-general.

[A respectable gentleman, who handed the preceding statement, says that, from his knowledge of capt. Brito, he believes it to be correct.]

From the Washington Monitor.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated January 28, 1809.

"No regular couriers have been received by the government from general Romana, but it has information from Madrid down to about the 19th instant, which puts beyond doubt that there has been a general and very severe action between the grand corps of the French army and the united Spanish and British; this took place on the beginning of the month and continued at intervals through several days—on the 2d and 4th of the month, on the 2d more particularly, the contest was very bloody; finally, the emperor having received a large reinforcement, general Romana found it proper to retire, first to the mountains of Leon, and since then he has taken good positions on the borders of Gallicia and Austurias; the loss on either side in these engagements, is estimated at from 6 to 8000 men; on the side of the French Marshal Lefebvre was killed, and is believed, three or four generals wounded or prisoners. The emperor's plan seems to have been at once to cut off the communication of the British with the sea and to separate their army from the Spanish—The operation has so far failed.

"The advanced guard of the Duke of Infantado, under general Venegas, which was at Ucles, has been attacked by a much superior force; it fought with great obstinacy, the duke supported it with small detachments so as to prevent its entire destruction, and thus it was able to rejoin the main body which fell back to Albeceti, on the borders of Murcia and Valencia; why the duke did not take post at Cuenca does not appear; but probably Albaceti standing in the rage of mountains, is better situated for preserving the communication with the different posts in the Sierra Morena; his plan evidently was to establish at Toledo, where he would be in the best position for receiving reinforcements from the army which general Questa is organizing in Estramadura, and at the same time from that actually in the Sierra Morena, and thus be enabled to march instantly upon Madrid——this plan he might have effected had he been two days earlier, but from many causes it is impossible for the Spanish troops at present to move with the celerity of the French: some are disposed to censure Infantado for having sacrificed his advanced corps, but it appears to have been unavoidable, for the French having entirely failed in their attacks on Sarragossa, the seige was suddenly raised, and the greater part of their force from that quarter having reinforced the corps which attacked Infantado, he must have been entirely defeated, if he had entered into general engagement.

"Barcelona has received relief, but the war in the province of Catalonia, is carried on with the utmost vigor by the Spaniards; it is represented to be a scene of terrible carnage on both sides.

"Intelligence, not entirely certain, is, that the French are now advancing towards the "Puente Almoray" in their way to Truxillo in Estremadura. In that province, general Questa may have about from 10 to 15,000 men, in a state of tolerable organization, it is expected he will be able to defend the pass of the bridge, which is very defensible; should the French, however, force it, their way into these provinces will be open, if they can venture to proceed, leaving Questa and the army of Sierra Morena, in their rear. They have also advanced very far into La Mancha.

"The reports from Madrid are of the most disagreeable kind—it is represented to be in the most frightful situation of consternation and disorder, that there has been another movement of the people against the French, in which a great number on either side were killed—all the shops remain shut, many of them as well as private houses have been plundered—all the convents of men and women, (as well as in Castile generally) have been abandoned by the religious—assassinations in the streets take place every night—in fine, that it is a place full of horrors.

"Seville is fortifying, and is expected to be very shortly in a respectable state of defence."

[*From the Charleston Times, March* 21.]

By the arrival of the British schr. Intrepid, capt. Casey, we have been favored with Havannah papers to the 13th inst.——It is stated that the duke de la Infantado, with 25,000 men, was at Perales, about 4 leagues from Madrid, on the advance for that city—while the united British and Spanish armies, of 70,000 men, advancing from Burgos. A report is prevalent that the French had previously advanced to Saragossa, where it is said, they were defeated with the loss of 20,000 men. We have not, however, seen any thing to warrant a belief in this rumour.

Madrid was evacuated on the 23d Dec. The Spanish accounts say, that their army had possession of the celebrated pass of Somosiora, the only road by which the French could retreat, and they were very sanguine of cutting them off completely.

It does not appear that Bonaparte had more than 80,000 men in Madrid.

Accounts from Havannah state, that the government had refused to receive Mr. Anderson in his character of American Consul.

The following Circular has been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors;

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department, March 18, 1809.

SIR,

I sent you on the third instant, together with the Non-Intercourse Act, some general instructions which on a first impression appeared necessary in order to preserve uniformity in its execution. Some of those may not be sufficiently explicit: on one important point, I have, from a further consideration of the several sections of the act, been induced to alter my opinion; and new questions have arisen on which several of the collectors have applied for instructions.

The expressions used in the sixth section of the act, had at first impressed a belief, that vessels, owned in whole or in part by foreigners, could not be cleared for English or French ports. But on more minute investigation of the thirteenth section of the act, and of the proviso of the first section of the embargo act, passed on the twenty-second of December, one thousand eight hundred and seven, I think that opinion to have been erroneous. Vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners are still permitted in conformity with the said proviso, to depart either in ballast, or with cargoes which they had brought in, and which have not been landed, for any foreign port whatever. If they shall clear for a port with which commercial intercourse is permitted to American vesvels by the act of first instant, they must give bond, in conformity with the thirteenth section of the said act, that they shall not proceed to a forbidden port; but if they are bound to a forbidden port no bond is necessary; and they may be permitted to clear accordingly. This applies as well to English or French, as to any other foreign vessels. But the proviso of the act of twenty second December, one thousand eight hundred and seven, being still unrepealed in all its parts, and the act itself being repealed in part only, so far as relates to vessels owned by citizens of the United States; vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners are still forbidden to take on board any new cargo. American vessels are permitted to go only to the ports not forbidden by the act of first instant and may export there every species of merchandize. Foreign vessels may depart for any foreign port whatever, but cannot take on board or export any merchandize either foreign or domestic, other than was on board when notified of the embargo, or in other words, as it relates to all foreign vessels now in the United States, other than the cargoes which they may have brought in, and which have not been landed.

On the subject of ports for which clearances may be granted, or must be refused to American vessels, I will observe, that as the legality or illegality of the voyage can, in doubtful cases, be determined only by the courts of the U. States, that question can never be affected either by granting or refusing a clearance. The forms of bonds which have been transmitted by the Comptroller, are in conformity with the expressions used in the act; and it must be clearly understood that as, on the one hand, the condition of the bond may not, on trial, be deemed forfeited in every instance where a vessel shall have proceeded to a port for which a clearance had been refused; so, on the other hand, errors may be committed in granting clearances for ports which the Courts may ultimately adjudge to have been forbidden by law, and it is not intended that the mere act of thus granting a clearance shall release the party from the penalty which may be incurred by pursuing an illegal voyage.

I am still of opinion that no clearance can be granted for any part of the Island of San Domingo, or of the kingdom of Italy. The independence of San Domingo has not been acknowledged by any act of government; and if not independent, it is a dependency of France. The kingdom of Italy which now includes Venice and Leghorn, though not annexed to France is governed in the name of the French Emperor, and is not only in fact, but in name one of his dependencies. There are ports in Spain and Portugal, which may hereafter be exclusively in possession of Great Britain or France, and for which clearances should according to circumstances be refused. It is understood that at present they are all under the nominal government of a Spanish Sovereign, or of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and that therefore clearances may be granted for all. The rule must be that places held in the name of the sovereign of the country, though garrisoned by British or French troops, are not to be considered as forbidden ports. But if conquered by either, as in the case of Lisbon before its evacuation by the French, they are exclusively in possession of the conquerors and therefore forbidden.

There is nothing in the law, which forbids the American vessels abroad; but the condition of the bond required by the thirteenth section is, that they shall not proceed to any British or French port. The condition of the bond will be considered by this department as forfeited and the bond put in suit, if prior to their return to the United States, and during the continuance of the act, they shall proceed to such port, whether they have been sold or remain the property of the same owners. The provisions in that section which relate to the production of a certificate of the landing of the cargo, only establish the species of proof requisite in that respect, but do not affect that part of the bond by which the vessels are altogether forbidden to proceed to certain ports.

Bonds given under the act of ninth January last, in six times the value of the vessel and cargo, on the condition that vessels having cargoes on board shall not depart without clearance, may be cancelled whenever the owners shall think proper to send such vessels and cargoes to a port with which intercourse is permitted by the act of first instant, and shall give bond in conformity with the thirteenth section of the said act.

The extension of the terms of credit allowed in certain cases on revenue bonds by the acts of March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and January twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and nine, continues in force, notwithstanding the partial repeal of the act laying an embargo.

The temptations to evade the embargo laws are so much diminished by the partial repeal which has now taken place, that I do not perceive any further necessity for continuing the extraordinary expences which had been authorised for the purpose of enforcing those laws. All the authorities therefore which have been heretofore given to employ additional boats, officers, or men for that purpose, must be considered as henceforth revoked. And under the existing circumstances of the revenue, I have to request that you will, as far as is practicable and consistent with the public service, reduce every branch of expence incident to the collection of duties, and connected with the performance of your official duties.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

To the Collector of the Customs for the district of

The *Pittsburgh Federal Volunteers*, will parade on Friday evening next at the Market Square, precisely at 3 o'clock.

Wednesday April 12th, 1809

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1809.

Regimental Orders.

The Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia will meet at one o'clock in the afternoon of the last Monday of the present month on the commons east of the Town—each Officer in complete uniform and furnished with a musket and bayonet for the purpose of being trained and exercised.

The Regiment will be trained in companies on the first Monday of next month; of which the captains, or commanding officers of companies, are ordered to give due notice to their respective companies.

The Officers will admit no militia-man into the ranks of any company without a sufficient musket or firelock, except those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, and such others as the officers of the company shall deem unable to procure arms at their own expence.

Each Captain, or Commanding Officer of a company, will, under the penalty of fifty dollars, on or before the regimental review to be in the month of May next, deliver one complete class-list or roll of his company on oath or affirmation to the Brigade Inspector.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141*st. Regt. P M.*

Sign of the Waggon and Horses.

LEVI COULSON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and commodious *HOUSE* and *YARD*, at the corner of Diamond alley and Wood street (lately occupied by William M'Cullough) in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he hopes, by careful attention and genteel accommodation, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Travellers with families, &c. can be supplied with necessaries and accommodated on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1809.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS. SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to remove to Philadelphia, so soon as he can dispose of his property, collect his debts, and settle his affairs, offers the following described

Property for Sale.

Two new Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, two stories high, on the Diamond and Union street, subject to a small ground rent.

Four Log and Frame Houses on Sixth street and Strawberry alley, near the German Church; the ground belonging to each house extending 120 feet in depth.

One large Log House and very extensive Lot in the Town of Butler, situate on the Diamond, to which may be attached two Out-Lots, if required.

One Donation Tract in the 10th District, containing 200 acres of first rate land.

One equal half of 350 acres of good Land, situate 6 miles from Freeport, on which is erected a good Grist Mill and Distillery, in Butler county, all in operation.

One hundred and twenty acres of Land well timbered, on which is erected a complete Sawmill, in full operation, 4 miles from Butler town.

Also, one equal half of Seven Tracts of Land, near the town of Butler, containing from 100 to 200 acres each, on which is erected a comfortable cabin, barn, &c. and several acres of clear land, with a number of bearing apple trees.

Indisputable titles will be made for the above by

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1809.

NOTICE.

Whereas the subscriber gave two Notes of hand to William Valentine, late of Pittsburgh, for Seventy Dollars each, in consideration of a Tract of Land, and as it appears there is a dispute in the title to said land, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said Notes, as I will not pay them until said Valentine fulfils his agreement with me, and makes me a good title to said land.

MATHEW BARNWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1809.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by Subscription,

A large collection of useful and approved Forms of

CONVEYANCING:

Interspersed with occasional notes and observations, naturally arising out of the subject.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

This book will contain forms of Acquittances, Affidavits, Agreements, Appointments, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Conditions, Covenants, Declarations, Defeasances, Deeds, Exchanges, Grants, Gifts, Indentures, Indorsements, Inquisitions, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Notes, Partitions, Petitions, Probates, Process, Provisos, Recitals, Releases, Revocations, Submissions, Surrenders, Trusts, Wills, &c. &c.

Under the title *Affidavit*, will be inserted the different forms of Oaths which Sheriffs, &c. are required to administer. Under *Award*, various forms of Returns and Reports will be given. Under titles *Inquisition* and *Process*, will be inserted the different Inquisitions of Sheriffs, and forms used by Prothonotaries, &c.

Should the present Militia system, appear to promise any permanency, the act of Congress and that of Pennsylvania, shall be inserted in an Appendix, accompanied with the necessary forms required of the officers under the latter. Likewise the act of Pennsylvania, relating to County Rates and Levies, with suitable Forms and Process for Commissioners and Treasurers.

The work shall be printed on good type and paper of a medium size, and half bound, and shall contain at least 500 pages octavo, at *Two Dollars*, to subscribers.

When a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press, and finished as expeditiously as possible, of which notice will be given.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 22, 1809.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A quantity of
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
AND
Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,
Who have on hand,
Barr Iron, Pig Lead, Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

TO LET,
A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

TO HATTERS.
Just received and for sale, by the subscriber,
2000 MUSKRAT SKINS,
For Cash only.
Likewise on hand, a quanty of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are 30 pieces 7-8 Colerain LINENS, from 4s8 to 7s6 per yard.
20 Pieces Cambric Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Broad Cloths, Kersymeres, &c. &c.
Also, 120lb. Carolina Pinkroot, at the Philadelphia prices.
SAMUEL ALLEN,
2d door above Third, in Market st.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1809.
N. B. All persons indebted, whose notes and accounts are become due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

TO LET,
And possession given the first of April next,
A Store Room and large Cellar,
situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.
For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.
For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.
Joel Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.
Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

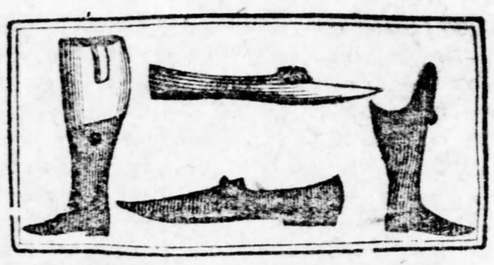
NOTICE.
THE COMMISSIONERS of Muskingum county, Ohio, will attend at the Court House in Zanesville, on Monday the 10th day of April next, and will then and there proceed to sell to the lowest bidder, the building of a Brick Court House, equal to 50 feet square, the body or walls of which to be the height of thirty feet, with a sufficient foundation stone. A plan of said house will be left with the clerk of the Commissioners, at least ten days previous to the day of sale. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.
By order of the Commissioners,
BENJAMIN TUPPER, Clerk.
Zanesville, March 8, 1809.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
GOODS,
For sale by the subscriber, consisting of
Hardware, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c.
They wil be sold at the Philadelphia cost, and liberal credit given. The goods and invoice may be seen by applying to *WILLIAM STEELE.*
Pittsburgh, March 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.
STEEL SEMPLE.
October 24, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.
For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.
JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.
In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.
In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.
For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.
3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.
May 7, 1808. tf



ROBERT WELSH,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.
He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

Public Notice.
Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.
Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.
WILLIAM LANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,
50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.
Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

To be Rented,
And possession given the 1st of April next,
Two Log Houses,
In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.
There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.
Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords, 28 yards,	37 1-2	Cts. per	piece.
Lacings, 18 do.	25		do.
Ploughlines, 24 do.	18 3-4		do.
Tarred Cordage	12 1-2		lb.
White do.	13		do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.
She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.
Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP.*
MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,
FROM-BIER & ELLIOTT'S.
A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.
Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

GUN POWDER.
THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.
From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.
Joel & Isaac Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate o AGNES SAMPLE, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their several debts to the subscriber; and all persons having any claims against the estate are requested to present them properly attested for settlement.
JOHN WAY, *ex'r.*
Ohio township, Allegheny county, March 21, 1809.

Lots to Lease,
FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—16 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by
BOYLE IRWIN, } Guardians.
JOHN JOHNSTON, }
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED
FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Books and Stationary,
AND FOR SALE AT
ZADOK CRAMER's
Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.
All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
(In continuation.)

LAW BOOKS.
CAREY and Bioron's Laws of Pennsylvania.
Edward Hyde East's Reports of cases argued and determined in the King's Bench, 5 vols.
The Conductor Generalis, or the office, duty and authority of Justices of the Peace.
Bayard's abstracts of the laws of the U. States.
A treatise of the Pleas of the Crown, by Edward Hyde East.
Buller's Nisi Prius.
Roberts on Frauds.
N. York cases in Error, 2 vols. in one.
Attorney's Pocket Book, 2 vols.
Park on Insurance.
Johnson's Reports, 2 vols.
Dallass' Reports, 3 vols.
Powell on devices.
Espenasse's Reports.
Robinson's Reports, 5 vols.
Trial of Smith and Ogden.
Woodeson's Lectures.
Peake's Evidence.
Azuni's Maritime Law, 2 vols.
Montagu on Set off.
Graydon's digest of the U. S. Laws to 1806.
Addison's Reports, &c.
Wyche's Practice.
ditto Treatice.
Reed's digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, in German.

MEDICAL BOOKS.
Edinburgh new Dispensatory.
Materia Medica, by Cullen.
Denman's Midwifery.
Underwood on diseases of Children.
Cullen's practice.
Chesildon's Anatomy.
Parkinson's medical admonitions.
Black's Chemistry.
Bell on Ulcers.
Bell on Wounds, 2 vols.
Baillie's Anatomy.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Buchan's domestic medicine.
Hamilton's Theory and Practice of Midwifery.
An Inquiry into the nature, cause and cure of the Gout, by Gardener.
The American Farrier, by Franklin.
A compendium of the Anatomy, Phisiology and Pathology of the Horse, by Burke.
The Pharmacopeia, or the Massachusetts medical society.
Physiology, by Albert Von Haller.
Observations on the Plague, by Assalini.
A view of all the most important facts concerning the Cow Pox, by Aikin.
New-York Medical Repository, 11 vols.

TO LET,
A convenient House and Garden,
In Fifth between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by James M'Dowell. Possession to be given the first of April next. Enquire of
JEREMIAH STURGEON.
Pittsburgh, March 21, 1809.

To be Rented,
And possession given the first of April next,
THE STORE ROOM,
On the Corner of the Diamond and Market Street, with a room adjoining, now occupied by David M'Keehan as a Book Store. The situation is equal to any in the town. For particulars apply to
SARAH IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1809.

Just Published, and for sale,
At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
The Farmers Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1809.
☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*
Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.